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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles return they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Where the Great Wealth Is.

The paltriness of individual wealth, though it be the wealth of the " multimillionaire," appears strikingly when we compare it with the majestic volume of the aggregate wealth.

A Census Bulletin lately issued, giving a summary of the agricultural statistics of the United States, enumerates the farms of this country on the first of June. 1900, at 5,739,657, of an aggregate acreage of 841,201,546 acres.

Now read these statistics as to the value of the farms and their products:

4,564,641 5,739,657 Number of farms. ... 623,218,619 841,201,546 Total acreage. . Value farm property, \$13,279,252,649 \$16,674,690,247 Implements and live

2 703 015 040 3.839 311 591 Value farm products. 2,460,107,454 4,739,118,752 In 1899, the percentage of " gross income on investment " in agriculture, for the whole United States, was 18.3

per cent. How insignificant, as compared with these statistics of aggregate wealth and income, is the amount of the capital and of the income of the terrible trusts, all told!

When Will the Canal Be Finished?

One of the members of the Isthmian Canal Commission, Professor EMORY R. JOHNSON of the University of Pennsylvania, discusses in the Quarterly Journal of Economics for August the result of the recent Nicaragua-Panama controversy. The selection of Panama sible to get them together. Nevertheas first choice he regards as " a most satisfactory solution of the great problem. The better route," he says, sententiously, " has been chosen."

In regard to the probable date of opening the canal, Professor Johnson remarks:

"Two years ago when the writer was investigat ing the present tonnage of available canal traffic and estimating the tonnage that would make use of the canal at the time of its probable completion, he assumed that the waterway would be completed and in operation at the beginning of the year 1914.

That date is twelve and a half years hence. The negotiations for the acquisition of the route and the preliminary work to be done antecedent to the commencement of the actual work of excavation should be completed within two years. Ten years is a most liberal estimate of the time required

for construction. " It, therefore, seems possible that at the close of the year 1913 the commerce of the world will be enjoying at last the benefits of easy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans."

It will be observed that Professor JOHNSON makes a mistake of one year in his reckoning, by inadvertently allowing twelve and a half years before the beginning of 1914, when, in fact, that date is less than eleven and a half years from the present time.

His general opinion, however, is not the less interesting and encouraging. It is quite possible that, notwithstanding the error of a year, his time allowance for actual construction is liberal enough to warrant him in expecting to see the canal in practical operation by January 1, 1914.

Where Are the 10,000?

Some time ago we had the honor of commending the spirited call of ELEANOR KIRK of Brooklyn for 10,000 volunteers, 10,000 stubborn disbelievers in death. By sheer mental force they were to drive establish immortality in the flesh. This planet suits us well enough; and like Dr. fault of the committee. HOLMES considering the charms of Boston and willing to postpone heaven a speculations like those of ELEANOR Youth and the "Prevention and Cure of Old Age," find favor in our eyes; and glimmering halls of dawn.

It is our own modest ambition to live proud title; so many Oldest Living Grad- | official report of the proceedings was the old and so many worries among their hundredth year that it seems worth while to make an indisputable record, to set up a mark so high that of men shouldn't be increased just as the alleged suppression. the time of horses, steamers and railway trains has been. The Two Hundred Year Club is only a beginning. That fine Old Man of Goa who was cut off at | dinance authorizing the Board of Esti-400 was only a beginning. Too much effort has been spent upon fast going in pensation for the franchise of the Union horses, men, boats and machines. Long

staying must now be nursed. There is nothing selfish in our position in the matter. We applaud all the old and resolve to live to be older than the demanded by all the residents of The oldest. We welcome and applaud Live Long Associations, Methusaleh societies, Century clubs, all genuine Old Settlers and Oldest Inhabitants, all reasonably authentic Oldest Men in the World. There is an astounding number of old folks, most venerable oldsters are only chickens to what they might be.

not be ill, need not grow old, and that death is simply a concession to ignorance." Let us have no more weak concessions. Where are the 10,000? Are they waiting for a bounty? They should enlist at once. A call for 50,000 volunteers to abolish work, at least in the summer months, may be expected soon.

The False Charge of Suppression.

Statements are appearing in various Democratic newspapers accusing the Republican members of the Senate Committee on the Philippines of suppressing evidence in the interest of the Republican party. That the charge is false is well known to those who had the time and inclination to follow the voluminous proceedings closely. But others may be led astray by the reiteration of the charge, unless they are made acquainted with the facts.

The Committee on the Philippines began the investigation on Jan. 28. With the exception of a week when, owing to absences, it was impossible to get a quorum of the committee, witnesses were heard steadily from Jan. 28 until June 6. The hearings were held as a rule every day in the week, and always three or four times a week.

During this same period the committee prepared and reported the Philippine Tariff bill and the Philippine Government bill, the latter being an extremely long and elaborate act. This work was all done by the committee while the hearings were in progress and thus constantly were its members engaged in addition to their duties in the Senate Chamber. During the same period, also, the Philippine Tariff bill was passed after five weeks' continuous discussion in the Senate, and the Government bill after a little more than seven weeks of continuous debate. On June 6, after the Government bill had passed the Senate, Senator Longe left Washington for ten days, and the hearings were interrupted, although during his absence the committee heard two witnesses. After the return of the chairman there was further interruption owing to the fact that the close of the

he was heard at length in the closing days of the session. The Philippines Committee took during its hearings about three thousand printed pages of testimony. So much for the work of the committee. It is doubtful if any committee of Congress ever worked harder or more steadily than the Philippines Committee during

session was approaching and the mem-

bers of the committee were so occupied

in conference that it was almost impos-

less, the chairman called Admiral DEWEY

before the committee at that time, and

the same period of time. The committee refused to hear the

following persons: Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON, because he had never been in the Philippines and had no testimony, but merely opinions to offer.

SIXTO LOPEZ, who had not been in the islands for twelve years.

AGUINALDO. MABINI. RIO DEL PILAR.

The committee refused to call these men because it did not consider it proper to summon as witnesses as to the army of the United States persons who had been actively in arms against us and were then either held as prisoners or in exile.

These were the only witnesses refused The refusal was public and the reasons for the refusal were given. None of these witnesses could have thrown the slightest light on the conduct of our army because they were either in the field against us, or in prison, or in the United States. Every other witness asked for was called by the committee and heard at length. Every witness suggested by the minority with the exception of those just mentioned was ordered by the committee to be summoned. The list of witnesses was such a long one that it was not completed when the session the old secondrel out of business and closed, and a number remained on this account uncalled, but that was not the

Before the hearings began, the committee voted unanimously not to admit little, we "don't want to move." So the public to the hearings. The room was entirely inadequate for such a pur-KIRK in her works on "Perpetual pose and experience has shown that admitting the public only delays investigation. The committee admitted reprewe can't understand why the recruiting sentatives of the several press associastations for the 10,000 Immortals aren't tions, covering substantially all the crowded. Perhaps the desire to live newspapers of the United States. They alway is less than ELEANOR KIRK sup- had stenographers present and were at poses. Even perpetual youth might liberty to take down every word uttered grow to be a bore. Change is the sauce in the committee room and did take of life. If TITHONUS could have had down a great deal of it. They sent out immortal youth as well as immortal life, very full reports which the entire newshe would have yawned in the face of his paper press of the country was at liberty goddess before long and cursed the to use to any extent. Copies of the full stenographic reports of the hearings were furnished on the afternoon of the to be the Oldest Inhabitant of the World. same day that the testimony was taken There are so many pretenders to this to the special correspondents, and the uates strutting for a year or two and dis- always in print on the following day appearing; so many jealousies among and ready for distribution to any one who desired it. No more thorough ninety-niners lest they be cut off before | means could have been adopted for the

utmost publicity. There was no suppression of testimony or of witnesses, and no refusal to call envy and falsehood cannot reach it. anybody except in the five cases men-There is no good reason why the years tioned. These are the plain facts about

Real Consolidation.

The signing by Mayor Low of the ormate and Apportionment to fix the com-Railway Company, operating in the Borough of The Bronx, to cross Macomb's Dam Bridge and connect with the undertrolley and elevated terminals, was Bronx and will make another link of con- confidence. nection between the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.

There are now ten bridges connecting Manhattan with The Bronx, and the establishment of these bridges has been but the age limit must be raised. The designed to bring into closer connection the two boroughs separated by the Harlem River. There is now one bridge ELEANOR KIRK writes us that "the between Manhattan and Brooklyn; there

beginning to understand that they need | bridges in The Bronx, nine in Brooklyn, ten in Queens and two in Richmond, of which Lemon Creek Eridge is unquestionably the one least known.

With a tunnel projected between New Jersey and New York, two others between New York and Brooklyn, another between Brooklyn and Richmond, and a third under way between Manhattan and The Bronx, the wonder is that there should have been any serious objection to the utilization of the Macomb's Dam Bridge, imperatively demanded for the comfort and convenience of residents of the Jerome avenue district of The Bronx, or that its adoption should have

been so long delayed. To make all the boroughs of New York one homogeneous city in fact as well as in name, with close, cheaper and more satisfactory connections, was the real purpose of consolidation. To stay the development of the system of intercommunication at one important point of connection between Manhattan and The Bronx, requiring passengers to walk half a mile over an uncovered bridge in all weathers, at all hours, would have been to hinder the progress of the consolidation which is adding so largely to the city's growth and prosperity.

A Significant Change.

Referring to the appointment of Judge OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES of Boston to the Federal Supreme Court, the Evening Post quotes, very pertinently, from the description written forty years ago by his father, the famous "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," of " My Hunt for the Captain," after the son had been wounded at Antietam:

" In the first car, on the fourth seat to the right, I saw my Captain; there saw I him, even my firstborn, whom I had sought through many cities. How are you, Boy!

" ' How are you, Dad!

" Such are the proprieties of life, as they are observed among us Anglo-Saxons of the nineteenth century, decently disguising those natural im pulses that made Joseph, the Prime Minister of Egypt, weep aloud so that the Egyptians and the house of Pharaon heard-nay, which had once overcome his shargy old uncle Esau so entirely that he fell on his brother's neck and cried like a baby in the presence of all the women."

Apart from the literary charm of this, the familiarity with the Bible it exhibits, causing Biblical illustrations to rise most easily and most naturally to Dr. HOLMES. is especially significant. He was not a man of orthodox belief or piety, but of very modern and latitudinarian notions touching religion, but he had been brought up by a pious father in "the nurture and admonition of the LORD ' and the Bible had been put before him and taught to him as the Word of Divine Wisdom, from his earliest childhood.

The father of Dr. HOLMES was ABIEL HOLMES, a Congregational minister, who was one of the earliest historians of America, his "Annals of America," published in 1805, being of leading authority in our history. In that Puritan household, of course, the Bible was the one great Book, and quotations from it must have risen readily to the lips of all its members.

Dr. Holmes grew up in a religious atmosphere, and his school and college mates came usually from such surroundings also-for example, ALFRED LEE. afterward Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Delaware and a clergyman of the "Evangelical" school; WILLIAM HENRY CHANNING, a nephew of the great CHAN-NING, who himself became prominent in the Unitarian pulpit, and JAMES FREE-MAN CLARKE, also famous as a Unitarian

minister and as a theological writer. The early associations of Dr. Holmes were serious. He belonged to a generation on which the influence of the old New England theocracy had not yet spent its force. CHANNING, the father of American Unitarianism, though an outlaw from Puritan orthodoxy, was a profound believer in the Bible. All through the writings of the Boston school to which Dr. HOLMES belonged we see evidences of familiarity with the Bible acquired through early training in the Scriptures, even where the tone of latitudinarian dissent is most pronounced. Reverence for the Bible was in infidels no less than in believers. INGERSOLL had the Bible at his fingers ends, for he, too, as the son of a Congregational minister, and was brought up in " the nurture and admonition of the LORD."

Read the current writings and mark the difference. The Bible is evidently an unknown book to these young fellows. They know nothing about it. Biblical images and illustrations and pat quotations which came easily and abundantly to OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES and the whole generation of writers to which he belonged and gave a Scriptural tinge to their minds, are foreign to these their followers. It is a change stupendous in its importance, profound in its significance, and the more so because of the suddenness with which it has come.

No forensic encounter which we can think of now would be of more interest to the people of New York than a genuine heart-to-heart talk between the Hon. Will-LIAM S. DEVERY and the Hon. JOHN C. SHEEHAN.

The following opinion on the general question of tariff revision is expressed by the Lewiston Journal, the newspaper formerly edited by the Hon. NELSON DINGLEY,

the author of the existing schedules: " One of the best ways to throw a wet blanket on good times is to fool with the buzz saw that is doing business. Contrast the years 1832 6 with the years 1897-1902! A general revision of the tariff will be in order after 1901. Tariff tinkering prior to that time will run up against many snags that

In view of this, the Lewiston Journal regards the debate started by the Iowa platform as of academic rather than practical significance. Nevertheless, it is true that an academic discussion, when it becomes agitation, can

have a most practically disastrous effect

upon business conditions and business

It is gratifying to learn, through a report recently made by W. L. DICKINSON, treasurer of the New York and Chicago Road Association, and also through ALBERT A. POPE, its president, that the preliminary steps taken to accomplish the construction of a continuous highway from New York to Chicago have brought highly satisfactory results. Treasurer Dickinson, who has race is waking up. Many persons are | will be three. There are six borough | lately completed a tour of the route to be

followed by the new road, states that the THE SUPREME COURT JUDGES. different authorities of the towns and counties to be traversed by the thoroughfare are heartily for the project and promise

to aid it to the extent of their power. Statistics show that good roads aggregating 350 miles in length already exist along the proposed route; which indicates that only about 500 miles of new road will need to be built in order to connect the two cities in the manner desired. The laws reached the age of 70 years, and having governing the construction of such a highway appear to present no obstacle, except | 1888) under the law he is eligible for retirein the State of Indiana, where, it is said, they will have to be amended slightly be-

fore the plan can be carried out. An important feature of the treasurer's investigation was his discovery that the various town and county officers with whom he consulted appreciate thoroughly the benefit they will derive from the highway when it is completed. They do not overlook the fact that this great avenue, together with the many branch roads which will diverge from it, will greatly increase the value of their property by facilitating transportation, and will also add, in a general way, to their domestic prosperity.

We hope that the prediction made some weeks ago by the association's vice-president, that, " within three or four years a grand trunk highway between New York and Chicago will be an accomplished fact, will be fulfilled; and, judging from the zeal and success which have attended the movement so far, it will be.

Perhaps the best way to test the working efficiency of Secretary Shaw's new rule for Custom House inspectors would be for some returning traveller actually to bring in a bale of hay in his personal baggage.

That "Anti-I riar Sentiment." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A great deal has been said in certain quarters during the last few months about the intense and widespread anti-friar sentiment in the Philippines. So bitter was the feeling against the friars, we were told, that their lives were not safe should they attempt to return to their parishes. It seems, however, that one col-hardy friar took his life into his own hands by returning to his own home, with the result that he was not only not mobbed or otherwise maltreated, but the despatches form us that "he was received with demon-

inform us that "he was received with demonstrative welcome by his people, and his parochial school was immediately attended by nearly 250 children, sent there by their parents, leaving only thirteen children for the public school established by the American Government." From which it would appear that the Phillippines have afforded a fine field for the romancer.

Another evidence of the flerce opposition to the friars was to culminate in a monster anti-friar demonstration in Manila last manth. For weeks the proposed meeting was advertised far and wide. Nothing was left undone to magnify the importance of the coming mass meeting. The anti-friar element, which has developed such a wondrous capacity for making noise, was unusually active. It is not unreasonable to suppose that the Government, anxious for the indorsement of its policy, should have lent a hand to work up the enthusiasm of its supporters. It was enthusiasm of its supporters. It ely given out that fears of a serious entertained by the authorities; but it heelers" to make a public parade: only few persons representing nobody but the eives" so the despatch said met in a h nd listened to a few speeches, not a wo I which was reported. THEMIS. NEW YORK, Aug. 13.

An Appeal for the Mission to Deaf Mutes. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Many of our readers are accustomed to join in the ervices of the Prayer Book and will, therefore, on the twelfth Sunday after Trinity, Aug. 17. listen again to the Gospel which recites the story of the healing of the deaf and dumb man by our Lord. The Church Mission to Deaf Mutes in New York was in Mission to Deaf Mutes in New York was incorporated in 1872 to promote the welfare of
the silent people after they leave school,
thus striving to follow the example of the
compassionate Saviour. Offerings and gifts
for the support of the society will be very
acceptable and may be sent to
Fey Thomas Gallauder, D. D.
General Manager, 112 West Seventy-eighth
street, or Mr. H. G. Wisnes,

Treasurer pro tem . 45 Cotton Exchange.

Poker as Kentucky Plays It. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SIT Had the author of the article, "Poker as Boston Plays It," which appeared in your issue of Sunday, July 27, ever in" a poker game in Frankfort or Lexington might have butted into a whole swarm of skeeters," as the Boston sports called the two hands that set the New Yorker out of the game. But in Kentucky, where the man who invented e same of poker and mixed the first mint julep

ves, those hands are called "dogs."
A hand, in polter, from the nine to the ace with a pair is called a "big dog" and beats a "little dog," which is from seven to deuce without a pair and beats threes. An "eight-to trey," which, as its name implies, is from eight to trey without a pair, heats a straight, and an "eight-to trey" flush is the best hand in the deck, while the "big and little dog" lushes beat fours and any hand except a straight fush and an "eight to trey" flush.

The gentleman from Manhattan, however, would ive been put wise most probably before betting his wad on three aces only to find them beaten by either the large or small canine or an eight to-trey; for it is usually decided before the first deal whether "dogs" are to be played, as they are not always played and less often now than a few years ago. When "dogs" are played there is something doing om the start, and the player with threes had bet er not bet them too high, especially against oneard draws, as it gives the holder of a bob tail very often a chance to draw to a straight, a flush r a "dog" in which his chances for filling are ex-

Should the sporting gentleman from Pat Sheedy's town ever accept an invitation in Kentucky to look at the pasteboards, he should first inquire if "dogs" are to be played. STAMPING GROUND, Ky., Aug. 11.

Affected Myopia.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SCN-Sir! For the past year or so it has become quite a prevalent pastime for the growing generation to wear glasses, as a sign, as they seem to think, of intellectuality. Of fancies we daily come across this is by far the nost alarming.

The glasses these frivolous people wear are genraily of poor material, and the result of this will be, if kept up, the ruination of many a good and iseful pair of eyes.

It is obvious that the bad effects of this practice will not end with this generation and the tendency of the following generations will be toward poor eyesight and various other eye complaints. There ought to be a stop put to this nonsensical

BROOKLYN, Aug. 13.

The Catholic Temperance Movement. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir: I want to thank you for the spiendid editorial of last week on Catho-

te temperance work. THE SUN'S light touches a topic to illuminate, beautify and adorn it. The convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence 'nion at Dubuque was successful beyond our ex-Dubuque did not know itself with a throngs of temperance folk within its gates For thirty years the liquor trade has been unregulated and unmolested in the "State of Dubuque, as it was called, though a part of lows; it was a Keane a new spirit has come over its dreams. There Senator Allison was a prominent speaker at our

ublic meeting.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a matter of fact, in and around St. Louis the English pronun-

TEMPERANCE.

dation of both words of the city's name is the only one prevalent. Now and then a resident of St Louis smiles when a New Yorker or a Down Easter raphastzes his "Loo ce." The inhabitants of St. Louis are the best junges, the name of their beautiful city.

THOMAS O'BRIEN. Louis are the best judges of the pronunciation of

WILKES BARRE, Pa., Vog. 11.

Referred to Our Associate Philosophers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir. Will you please o me the kindness to answer the following: Why loes a man's coat button from left to right, while a woman's button from right to left? I have asked many tallors, but none has been able to answer. NEW YORK, Aug. 13. GORDON.

The Present Bench From the Point of

View of Age and Mental Vigor. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: No man on the bench of the Supreme Court. save and excepting Mr. Justice Gray, is eligible for retirement at this time. Mr. Chief Justice Fuller may retire on Feb. 11, 1903, if he so desires, as then he will have served for ten years, (and more-since

ment. Not before, however. For a like reason Mr. Justice Harlan may retire on June 1, 1903, not before. He will reach the age of 70 on that date.

Mr. Justice Shiras, who reached the age 70 on Jan 26, 1902 will not be eligible for retirement until Oct. 10, 1902, at which time he will have completed ten year's of service, and being over 70 he can retire if

Mr. Justice Gray might have retired over four years ago-to be exact, on March Earl says: 24, 1893.

The talk we hear about "new blood" in he Supreme Court deserves a passing no-"Old men for counsel" is true of our Supreme Court; and with Brewer at 65, Brown at 66 and Peckham at 61, their eiders, Justices Fuller, Harlan and Shiras are neither mentally nor physically old. I venture to say that any one of those named can outwalk the average man, and to see Judge Harlan do eighteen holes on the golf links and then lecture two hours in the evening on Constitutional law, after a day in the Court's conference room and on the bench,

is a refreshing spectacle. While the selection of Ju While the selection of Judge of the dell Holmes as Mr. Justice Gray's successor is admirable from every point of view, he is by no means young. Born March 8, 1841, the work of White. n of Judge Oliver Wenis by no means young. Born March 8, 1841, he is older now than either Justice White, who was but 48 when appointed, or Justice McKenna, who was 54 when he took his place on the bench. Justice Harian was 44 when appointed in 1877, and Justice Story, who sat on the Supreme Bench for thirty-four years, was only 32! Judge Holmes will be nearly 62 before he can take is seat—in fact, older than any of his assoclates were at the time of their appointsent, and older than one or two men who have been nominated for the Supreme ourt and not confirmed, estensibly be-

Those who are now of the United States Supreme Court can ill be spared, notwith-standing their age, if they are physically and mentally fit and well. Experience there is essential, absolutely so, to the making of a great Judge; and for the first few years the new appointee is at school, so to speak. If an apt pupil, he soon be-comes, as most of them have, the foremost their profession, and at the same time invaluable to the great court they adorn. Long life and an active one to every Justice of the Supreme Court of the I nited WILLIAM S. PARKS. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12.

SOUVENIR GOLD DOLLARS To Be Issued in Celebration of the Louisana Purchase Exposition.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.-The gold dollar, which passed out of circulation some years ago because the Government suspended the coinage of this diminutive piece of metal, is to be temporarily reintroduced in 1904. An employee of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is drawing a design, by direction of Secretary Shaw, for a special "souvenir one-dollar gold piece in celebration of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to be held at St. Louis.

Two issues of the coin will be made

One will bear on its face the portrait of William McKinley and the other that of Thomas Jefferson. The words "Louisiana Purchase Exposition," with the dates 1803 and 1903, will appear on the same side the reverse side will be engraved an appropriate design.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE Assailed as an Absurd Delusion and De-

fended as the Religion of the Future. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; Mr. T. Harrison Gould says that Mr. W. D. McCrackan's letter (regarding the failure of | The last clause of the resolution reads: of Mary Baker G. Eddy) "seems to have been framed to deceive, as it is an established fact that the sufferer did submit to Christian Science treatment without the slightest benefit." Then Mr. Gould finishes his letter by showing that Christian Science creates

ord in families.

Mr. Gould, and others in like position.
Mr. F. W. Feabody's book giving "the ead Mr. F. W. Peabody's book giving the lain truth in plain terms regarding Mary aker G. Eddy. It is a complete expose of Christian Science.

I was a Christian Scientist for seven years, and had perfect faith in it, but I believe that if every Christian Scientist could be persuaded.

f every Christian Scientist como e o read Mr. Peabody's book, there wou a be any honest Christian Scientist A FORMER CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST. NEW YORK, Aug. 12.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your

paper of to-day Mr. T. Harrison Gould, speaking of Christian Science and his family. A religion that is the cause of so much discord, and separates father and mother discord, and separates lather and horaer, mother and son, is to my mind a pretty poor sort of religion to the to."

Without wishing to defend "Christian Science," I would ask what religion does not do not what he condemns it for? In justification of the question I will quote just one verse, Luke xiv. 26: "If any man come to Me, and hate not his father and mother, and wife and children, and brethren, and sisters, yea, and his own life also, he cantot be My discovering the captot be My discovering the second of the t nd children, and cream of the My d. MrDicts. NEWARK, Aug. 12.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In ten ears there will be no other religion except Christian Science, and even Mr. Peabody and Mr. Morse, in whom the blessed truth is now working, will be gathered into the fold. The lion and the lamb shall lie down to-gether." This is rather hard for people outside of the thought to believe, but it is partside of the thought the property of the pr

The American Invasion of Cenada.

From the Chicago Tribune.

American farmers, rushing into the Northwestern States, and, in even greater numbers, into the British Northwest, are causing a land boom in the

American syndicates and farmers have pur-

with prices advancing in a marked degree; the Dakotas are having a land boom which is greater than those States ever knew; and the unoccupied lands by a majority of the executors. The residue are ming fast, with values rising rapidly, over 50 of the estate is to be divided share and per cent. in many cases. Iowa, illinois and Indiana farmers form the malority of the emigrants. Kansas reports a land boom, Nebraska a steady demand for land at ad vancing prices, and, indeed, the entire Northwest

"Ca' Canny" and Britain's Downfall. From Engineering.

hows a great demand for farming lands.

nereases in wages or in the value of materials in roducing these results was either an or fractional The real reason why they had to pay £310 now for | of the human brain depends largely on human a house that used to cost them £200 was the fact | vanity. that the men engaged in house building did not turn out the same amount of work as they used to. How Many Survivors of the Perry Expedition There was a mistaken idea among them that in the interests of their fellow workers they should not work in the old-fashioned way of a man doing the best he could for his employer. There was an impression that it was robbing a mate and taking survivor of Commodor bread out of his mouth for two men to do the work to Japan." Is dead in that city. that three men might be left to do. The effect of such a policy would be to cripple us as a nation while it conferred no benefit whatever on the work man. Together with the increase in the value Macedonian, one of the Japan squadron. ormed the very root of the housing

question to day.

EARL HOPETOUN SARCASTIC. Tells Why He Resigned as Governor General of Australia.

HONOLULU, Aug. 2.-The Earl of Hopetoun, formerly Governor General of the Commonwealth of Australia, is a returning schools and colleges has just been issued passenger on the Miowera for England. at the War Department. The Earl resigned because of the refusal of the Australian Federal Parliament to portioned to the colleges and schools of vote him \$50,000 a year in addition to the the States and Territories to carry on a same amount he was receiving as Governor system of military instruction along lines General and which he said was required to adopted by the War College Roard. Nino maintain his office in the style desired by officers are assigned to New York and New

his brief stay in Honolulu. He feels bitterly toward the officials who caused his retirement, but for the people he expresses only love and admiration. He refused to discuss the reasons leading up to his resigna- structor shall be made at any institution tion, and all interviewers were referred to which does not guarantee to maintain a a remarkable letter be issued upon his least 100 pupils under military instruction departure from Australia. In this the

"I had dreamed my dreams. I had formed my ambitions as to your Governor General's position, and as to the manner in which I could best serve the Empire and the Commonwealth. However, I was mistaken. But I cannot feel ashamed at having indulged my fancy by the contemplation | cultural schools, and military schools. The of these dreams and ambitions, for surely they were neither mean nor selfish constant desire has been to place the office which I filled upon a pedestal. This I did, not for my own sake, but iscause I be-lieved it to be the best way to make it an office of real usefulness to the Empire, and he acceptable to the people of this country.

know now that I fell into an error not uncommon in new countries. I set to work to overbuild myself without being sure of my foundations, and if one day I found myself sitting on the ground sur-rounded by the rules of my own ideal I have no reason to complain, for I have my self to blame. It is possible that my sucself to blame. cessor may find among this debris, frag-ments here and there which may be of some use to him in building up his structure

Referring to the refusal to allow him \$50,000 required to maintain his estab-

lishment he says: "As was inevitable under the circumstances, certain matters, which in normal conditions would have been of purely brought somewhat prominently before the public. I do not think that I need icel ashamed of the state in which my apparel has reached the public laundry, nor have I any cause to complain of the manner in which it has been returned to me. If there are some to whom it might have appeared a trifle costly in texture, a trifle ornate in style, I would ask them to believe it was for the honor of the service and not for personal vanity, that I attired myself so elaborately, for in very truth my tastes are of the simplest and my every-day wear of the plainest description."

"I shall always value the honor," con-tinued Earl Hopetoun, "which I have en-joyed of being your first Governor General, and nothing can rob me of the satisfaction which I shall always feel in having been privileged to play a part in last year. I shall value these recollections as I shall value the recollections of the generous friendship and regard so freely shown to my wife and myself during our stay in is land. Seven of the best years of my te have been given to the service of my overeign in Australia. I do not grudge one day of these seven years, neither do I begrudge any of the so-called sacrifices which I may have made in carrying out what I regard to be my duty."

WANT CANADA'S TARIFF REVISED. Manufacturers Willing to GI'e Preferential Rates to England and Colonies.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 13 .- The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, holding its annual meeting in this city, to-day adopted a resolution demanding an "immediate and thorough revision of tariff upon lines which will more effectually transfer to the workshops of the Dominion the manufacture of many of the goods which we now import from other countries."

"That while such a tariff shall be primarily framed for Canadian interests it should nevertheless give a substantial preference to the mother country and also to any other part of the British Empire with which reciprocal preferential trade can be arranged to our mutual advantage. recognizing always that under any conditions the minimum tariff must afford adequate protection to all Canadian pro-

Sir William Mullock, Postmaster General,

cabled from London, to the secretary of the association as follows: "Pleased to inform you, Government has posed of Allan, Elder-Dempster and Furness service between Canada and South Africa. Sailing at least monthly with provision for increased frequency. Summe sailing Montreal and Quebec; winter, St and Halifax. African ports, Cape wn and two other ports. First week in October from Montreal. l carry mail. Also supplied with cold rage. Contract, five years." The reading of the message was followed

WILLIAM CLARK'S WILL. Personal Estate of the Thread Manufacturer Estimated at \$5,000,000.

The personal estate left by William Clark. head of the thread manufacturing combination and treasurer of the Clark Thread Company of Newark and Kearny, N. J., is estimated at \$5,000,000, but nobody can come within a million of fixing the exact value of the property here and abroad, as much of Mr. Clark's wealth was invested

The will was made in this city in 1885. and was drawn by C. C. Leeds of 739 Lexington avenue, who testified in the court at Newark with others before the will was filed in the Surrogate's office. A codicil was added in 1894, in which two bequests were revoked, because of the death of one West and filling the remaining crable lands at an unprecedented rate.

According to statistics furnished by real estatemen from Kansas north to Winnipeg, land values have increased nearly 50 per cent, in the last two years. It is estimated over 21,000 American farmers have settled in the Canadian Northwest in the first seven months of this year, and that before the year is over the number will be 50,000.

This is to be paid annually to the widow. The principal is to revert to the estate upon her death.

chased over 5,000,000 acres of land in the Canadian
Northwest already this year. Hundreds of thousands of acres of Minnesota land have been filled.

The will provides that the executors
shall not sell any of the testator's stock
in the Clark Thread Company of Newark the firm of Clark & Co. of Paisley, Scot estate is to be divided share and share alike among the four children.

Superiority of the Infant Bee.

From the London World.

When one thinks that any bee that walks out of its cradle, pale, perhaps, but perfect, knows at once all that is to be known of the life and duties of a lice, complicated as they are, and comprising the knowledge of an architect, a wax modeller, Mr. Lever stated that when Pls firm commenced to build houses for their employees at Port Sun- agency and a field marshal and then compares that vast knowledge with the human baby, who ight fourteen years ago they could build for £200 The effect of is looked upon as a genius if it gurgles, "Goo goo" and tries to gouge its mother's eye out with its finger, one realizes that the boasted superiority

to Japan?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir: In the morning papers of this date I observe a despatch from Sheboygan, Wis, saying that John Mailay, the "sale survivor of Commodore Perry's expedition As I am another survivor, and there may be yet others hale and hearty as I am, I ask you to print the fact I was on the United States sloop-of-war

DAVID M. DAVIS, BROOKLYN, Aug. 12. 45 Morton street.

TO MAKE SOLDIERS IN SCHOOLS. One Hundred Army Officers to Be Assigned

as Instructors. WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.- An important order providing for military education in

One hundred army officers are to be an-Jersey schools. Connecticut and Rhode The Earl was not looking well during Island get three, Massachusetts three, Illinois and Wisconsin seven, and California and Hawaii two

Details of officers are to be for a period of two years. No detail of military in-Such pupils are to be organized in

companies and battalions of infantry the drill and administration to conform in all respects to that of the Regular army. Under this system at least 10,000 pupils will be under military instruction annually The order divides the institutions in three classes: Schools and colleges, agri-

military schools include those already under

the control of the army, such as the Leave n-

worth Service School. Separate courses of study are arranged for each. At the civilian and agricultural schools the course is essentially the same, while at the strictly military institutions a higher course is arranged, which will include mechanical manorives, reconnoissances and patrois and the elements of field engineer-

Not only will small arms be issued to colleges for the use of students, but pre-vision is also made for a limited distribution of field pieces of artillery. These guns will be of three-inch calibre, of the muzzl boding type. The students are to be sup-plied with cadet rifes similar to those sup-plied to the cadets at West Point. For pracce firing a liberal allowance of ammunition including projectiles for the a is made. is made, including problems is and infantry ball cartridges, for each cutet annually. A complete reord of all students is to be kept at the War Department, and in the selection of afficers preference will be given graduates of such

shools.
At those institutions which grade the department of military science and tactics equally with the other important branches of instruction, and which make proficiency in that department requisite for securing a diploma, the names of the three most distinguished students in that department shall, when graduated, he inserted in the United States Army Register.

WOULD SHARE WITH CARLISLE. Lawyer Leeds Declares In on a Retainer to Get Back Porto Rico Duties.

Lawyer Charles C. Leeds moved before Justice Greenbaum vesterday in the Supreme Court to make permanent a temporary injunction he recently obtained preventing John G. Carlisle, Henry M. Ward and Hernando Behn from securing or assigning moneys which the Government purposes returning as customs duties improperly collected from merchants of Porto Rico. Leeds contends that he was a partner of the defendants in the work of getting back these duties and that

they propose to give him none of the profits. Leeds declared that he became interested in procuring the return of these duties in 1899 at the instance of Byron Daniels. Daniels had obtained retainers from several merchants of Porto Rico, acting through a Mr. Luchetta of Porto Rico. Leeds says that the retainers specified that Daniels was to get 50 per cent. of the duties re-turned. Leeds asserts he got ex-Secretary Carlisle and Lawyer Henry M. Ward inerested in the deal, and it was agreed that Daniels, Leeds, Ward and Carlisle were o divide equally the retainers. Daniels died, and Leeds says that on his suggestion Hernando Behn was substi-tuted in the place of Daniels.

The defendants denied, says Leeds, that Leeds was in the transaction at all, and declared that the 50 per cent, for services was to be divided in thirds among Carlisle, Ward and Behn. Mr. Carlisle said on the argument that Leeds was not a party to the transactions and that he kne promise to pay Leeds anything. Mr. Carlisle said that he was called in as associate counsel and was to get a reasonable fee therefor. Unless Mr. Leeds could present some evidence of a partnership beyond his own statement he contended the injunc-

tion should not stand. Justice Greenbaum said that, inasmuch as Leeds admits he is not entitled to more han a quarter of the fees, the injunction, in any event, must be modified so as to prevent the defendants from disposing of hat quarter only. He reserved decision

WAR ON RED TAPE.

Secretary Shaw Adopting Business Methods in the Treasury Department. WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.-War on red tape

as to that quarter.

in the Treasury Department has been declared by Secretary Shaw, and he states his intention of introducing methods in the transaction of public business that will cause the Government's financial estabishment to compare less unfavorably in his respect with large private business houses. He has decided to modernize the prevailing methods with reference to communications from the public, their acknowl-

igment and filing. Private Secretary Armstrong has worked out a scheme for the expedition of public business in the Department. Card cata-logues, electric time stamps and a new system of filing, together with some changes in the manner of handling correspondence, have resulted in securing to every letter a prompt reply. By direction of the Secre-tary all letters hereafter will be acknowledged on the same day they are received If they cannot be answered fully, acknowledgment will be made, and upon investi-gation a complete reply will be forwarded

at the earliest possible moment.

Mail arriving in the Department heretofore was entered in large books and a cumbersome manner of recording resulted. Books have been abandoned and a card system, keeping track of the thousands of letters received in the Department every week, has been substituted. Other reforms are promised for the near future.

Cows Ate Dynamite and Died Peacefully. From the Philadelphia Record.

ALTOONA, Pa., Aug. 8.—Thirteen Holstein cows belonging to Dairyman Church Peters, of Martinsburg, were taken sick yesterday, lying one after the other. Peters was mysheled until this marting. alying one after the other. Peters was my selfed until this morning, when telephone discomen came to his house and asked what had become of thirty sticks of dynamic they had left in a meadow. Investigation slowed the cattle had enten the dynamic, such by stick, and fought over it. None of the massified and the stick and fought over it. None of the massified and the stick and stick and fought over it. swallowing the explosive.

Pistols Rented for Ten Years.

From the Charlotte (N. C.) Daily Observer SPARTANBURO, S. C., Aug. 8. Dealers throughout the State have bit upon an ingenious way of ing the new pistol law which went into co July 1. By a recent act of the Legislature than twenty inches in length or of weight le three pounds, which meant in the orginal purpose the non-sale of the firearm. But dealers have taken advantage of the fact that the statute sale nothing concerning the leasing of a pistoi to any one who may be desirous of possessing the weapon. The following advertisement appears in one of the papers of Spartanburg:
"The new pistol law probibles the sale of pistols.

Call at my store and I will rent you one for any ength of time. The time for which a weapon is leased of rented s ten years, which amounts to practically on the part of the buyer that the pistol is n

plated worth % is transferred to the leases for he retransferred even at the expiration of the lease